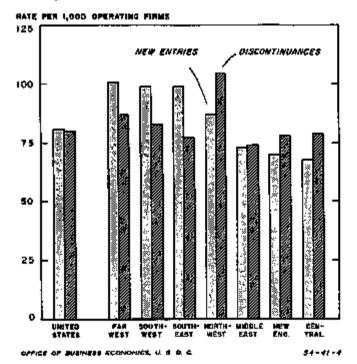
State Distribution of Business Concerns

THE United States had 4.2 million concerns in operation at the beginning of 1954—virtually the same total as in the previous year. This stability is in contrast to the earlier postwar period when successive year-to-year increases resulted in a one-third rise in the number of operating concerns from the reduced number of the war period. The aggregate within each of the regions of the United States also remained relatively stable during 1953, although some moderate differential movements did occur.

Business Population

Regional Entrance and Discontinuance Rates, 1953



The Southeast showed a further increase last year of 15,000 firms, or more than 2 percent. In both the Far West and Southwest—the only other regions to record gains—the total number of private nonfarm businesses increased 1½ percent in 1953. Only in the Far West did the increase of last year exceed that of the year before. These gains in number of operating firms were largely balanced by minor losses in other regions with the largest decline—13,000 firms or 1 percent—occurring in the Central States.

The stability of the total in 1953 was, of course, associated with about equal rates of new firm formation and of business discontinuance, as may be seen in the chart opposite. The regional variation in business turnover rates was less in 1953 than in any other year since 1944—the earliest year for which such information is available. There was a slight decrease in 1953 from the previous year in the rate of new firm formation in every region and, except in the Far West, a slight increase in the rate of business discontinuance.

Two regions of the United States—the Middle East and the Central States—each account for roughly one-quarter of the country's business concerns, population and income of individuals. About 15 percent of the business population is in the Southeast and 11 percent in the Far West. The Southwest, Northwest and New England together account for about one-fifth of the total number of firms.

In terms of number of operating businesses, New York has the largest number—544,000. California is next with 343,000, followed by Illinois, 259,000, and New Jersey, 255,000. At the other end of the scale are Nevada with 7,000 firms and Wyoming with 8,000.

The statistics throughout this report cover number of concerns regardless of size. In 1951, the latest year for which a size distribution of business concerns is available, three-fourths of all firms had fewer than four paid employees while 5 percent of the firms had 20 or more employees. Less than one-tenth of 1 percent employed 1,000 or more.

Changes by industries

A small increase in the number of wholesalers from the beginning of 1953 to the beginning of 1954 was a little more than offset by a decrease among retail trade firms, while the number of businesses in the service industries remained unchanged. The regional pattern of change in the business population as a whole is largely a reflection of the pattern within trade and service fields which account for two-thirds of all firms. The number of trade and service businesses edged up slightly in the Southeast, Southwest, and Far West, while the number in these industries in each of the remaining regions remained unchanged or declined slightly.

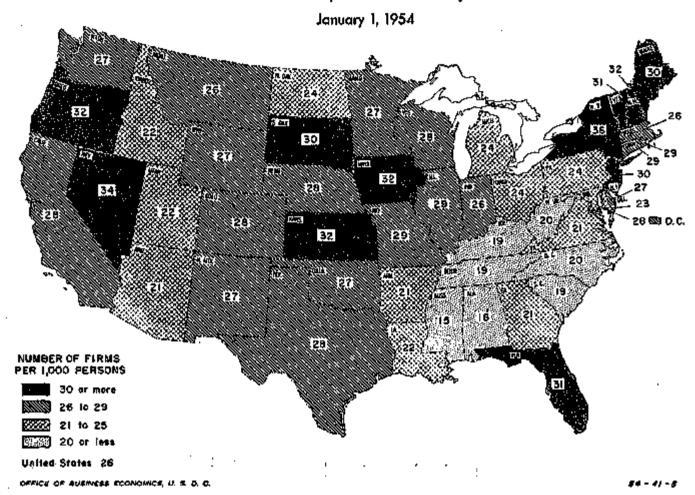
The picture differs somewhat among the other major in-

The picture differs somewhat among the other major industry divisions. The rate of growth of contract construction concerns continued to far exceed that for any other major industry, though slowing in 1953 to somewhat over 3 percent—about half that of the previous year. All regions except the Northwest shared in the overall gain of 14,000 construction firms last year.

The number of manufacturing companies last year decreased by 5,000 firms, or 1% percent, with nearly one-third

NOTE.—MISS CHURCHILL IS A MEMBER OF THE BUSINESS STRUCTURE INVISION, OFFICE OF BUSINESS BCONOMICS.

Firms in Operation Per Capita



of the decrease accounted for by the Central States. Declines in the number of manufacturers occurred in all regions except the Southwest.

Basis of estimates

This article presents revised estimates of the distribution of business concerns by States, utilizing the latest data available from the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Internal Revenue Service, and the Bureau of the Cousus. The State data are estimated within the framework of the regular Office of Business Economics series on the United States totals as revised early this year.

Table 1 shows estimates of business concerns by States and regions as of January 1 for the years 1944 through 1954. The number of firms in operation is shown by selected industry divisions and by States and regions for the period 1945-51 in table 5; the industrial breakdown of the regional data is shown through January 1, 1954, in table 6. Table 7 provides a finer industrial breakdown by States for 1951—the latest period for which such detailed information is available. The State and regional distributions of the annual number of new, transferred, and discontinued businesses are presented only for all industries combined (tables 1, 2, and 3).

In using the State information shown here it should be borne in mind that the data represent estimated totals rather than precise counts of firms. It should be noted that the margin of error increases with the amount of detail shown and that estimating errors are relatively greater in the case of levels for any single year than in the case of year-to-year movements.

Geographical Distribution

The long term growth of business firms in the United States has been closely associated with the growth of the population. However, the rate of growth since 1900 has been somewhat greater in business concerns than in population, as a result of increased industrialization and specialization within the economy. Except for sharp dips during periods of war and economic depression the number of firms has increased quite steadily from about 21 per 1,000 persons in 1900 to 26% currently.

The geographical distribution of firms within the United States is likewise associated with the geographical distribution of population. There is a tendency for business firms to gravitate toward centers of population, while, on the other hand, employment opportunities are furnished by

firms in business.

Differences in various factors which are primarily economic in nature, however, do give rise to considerable variation among the States in per capita firms in operation as may be

^{1. &}quot;Recent Tustness Population Movements." Survey, Jenuary 1984, presents revised estimples of the business population for the country as a whole by industry as well as soles on the sources and methods used in the deriviation of these series. See also, "Size Characteristics of the Business Population," Survey, May 1984. This esticle contains estimates of the number of draws in operation and the associated paid employment by helicitry and employment as the property of the second paid employment.

seen from the chart on page 15. There are 36 firms in operation for every 1,000 inhabitants in New York; Nevada is second with 34 while Mississippi with only 15 is at the bottom of the scale. These three States occupy the same extreme positions in the range of State income payments per capita—emphasizing the prime effect on the geographical distribution of firms of the geographical distribution of income.

The Southeast, which contains States of low per capita income, shows up conspicuously on the map as an area of low per capita firms in operation. State differences in per capita income, however, do not entirely explain all the differences in per capita firms in operation. For example, the half dozen States with the highest per capita firms in operation do not in all cases correspond to the States with the highest per capita income.

Income an important factor

The chart on page 22 depicts the relationship between the number of firms in operation at the beginning of 1954 and income in 1953 by States. The relationship shown in this chart was tested for other years and found to be quite stable.

The deviations from central tendency on the chart are the result of a complex combination of interrelated factors such as: State differences in the average size of firms, in population density and the proportion of people in cities, in natural resources and the degree of industrialization and specialization. The fact that market areas in some cases cross State lines is also significant.

The largest positive deviation is found for Florida, where the business population is higher than would be expected on

Table 1.—Number of Firms in Operation, January 1, 1944-54 and Number of New and Discontinued Businesses, 1945-50, By States and Regions

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					Flow	f la oper	- Uon			•			N	ow bu	o incer	**		Di	penișt)	nu si i	þæ n	65500	
	1014	1946	I044	L047	19HB	1949	1460	ioti	1982	1953	1984	1116	1960	1047	1944	L949	1050	ID46	1 91 0	1047	104B	1949	1050
Continental United States	2,8 34 , £	2,034,4	3,242, 5	3, 051. 2	3,8729	3,984.£	1,008,7	4, 167, 8	4, 121, 8	4, 179. 9	4, 18K, 4	132.8	£17, ¢	180,8	39Ú. Š	11 1,1	348, 2	(? 5. 6	248.7	30, 2	252, 0	306.5	288, 6
New England Connecticat Maken Messophusella New Hampeblie Rhode Injend Vermont	203, 7 41, 4 91, 9 104, 3 12, 4 18, 0 8, L	208, 6 44, 1 21, 7 106, 8 12, 7 17, 0 8, 3	223, 9 40, 5] 22, 0 101, 7 14, 0 18, 9	198, 5	265.9 141.6 20.7 130.0 10.0 21.8 10.0	16.9	L7. 0	272. L 01. 0 27. 8 131. 3 17. 4 11. 7	270.7 61.6 28.4 128.0 17.8 29.9	271, 0 62, 0 98, 0 197, 7 17, 8 13, 2 12, 0	274.4 03.8 27.3 127.8 10.7 23.6	1 2 3		## 9 9 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	20.7 4.7 2.4 0.8 1.8	1.0	20, 1, 4, 6 2, 4 2, 6 1, 6 1, 6	8.0 1.2 4.4 .0 .5	.8	13.4 2.3 1.3 4.6	16.6 3.8 1.6 7.5 1.2 1.2	2.0 9.5 1.3 1.2	18,2 1.8 0.6 1.2 1.6
Middle Baat. Dalawara District of Columbia. Maryland New Jursay New York. Pennsylvania West Vieginia	109.5 414.1	39.6 111.8 424.9	41, 0 120, 0 465, 8 200, 7	46.9 136.2 585.1 223.6		29.6 51.7 148.4 537.6 262.1		82.9 151.2 637.5	1,071.7 0,4 24,7 54,4 102.5 40.6 252.9 30.3	L 043, 5 0, 4 23, 2 57, 2 154, 1 540, 0 254, 6 30, 1	59.4 154.3 544.3 254.6 37.9	ă. ī	152.5 1.0 2.7 2.2 74.7 25.5	1.9 1.9 5.5 14.3 51.8 20.2 0.0	15, 4 2,1 6,5 12,1 48,1 21,9 4,8	75.73.24.03.04.00.03.04.00.03.04.03.04.00.03.04.00.03.04.00.03.04.00.03.04.00.03.04.00.00.03.04.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	82.07 1.67 11.42 10.9 10.9	13.5 1,0 2.1 8.9 23.8 7.6 1.7	.4 1.0 2.0 8.4 90.4	67,7 1.2 2.0 0.0 81,0 10,5 2.0	1.2	1.8 1.0 9.1 42.3	73.7 1.3 3.4 8.8 40.3 14.8
Seachcant A laboum A kanasa Florida Georgia Centuoky Louislana Mississipi North Carolina South Carolina Transpace Virginia	34.8 94.2 96.0 98.2 21.6 97.0 94.1	21,5 m 20,0 m 20,0 m 45,0 m 25,4 m 45,4 m 45,4 m 45,4 m	455.3 38.0 28.2 48.8 40.1 38.0 25.5 52.2 27.8 64.8	46, 4 32, 6 60, 6 67, 6 63, 7 25, 6 32, 7	41, 4 30, 9 60, 9 50, 8	48, 2 34, 8 81, 0 61, 4 52, 6 31, 4 31, 5	62.5 62.5 62.0 32.0 71.8 30.0	36.0 86.0 54.7 54.2 33.3 74.2 81.7	14.33 14.33 14.44 16.53 17.82 17.82 17.82 17.83	972.41.0 23.0 23.0 23.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20.0 20	76.1 56.7 12.0 23.9 40.2 82.6	4.00	R B 16 1 12 6	4444	64353543744	6 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1.8 1.3 12.1	20122222222	********	14751196003600 14251196003600	4.0	417 48 48 4.8 1.0 1.0	\$7782RZ3ZZ40
Southwest Arizona Now Monico Okiahoma Tonas		211.8 11.6 10.6 40.5 140.2	234, 2 (3, 6 (1), 0 44, 1 (0), 7	49.7	52.4	L 63.7	64.5	810.4 19.0 17.2 60.2 217.2	\$21.3 20.1 18.2 67.7 295.2	318, 6 20, 8 10, 5 58, 3 232, 0	20.0 20.0 80.0	2.8 2.4 7.2	47. 4 4.3 3.3 7.6 32.2	43.8 4.6 2.5 7.3 29.0	12.6 2.3 21.4	83,4 2,5 2,1 43,0	33.0 2.4 5.7 22.7	16.4 1.0 1.6 10.8	17.8 1.2 3.1 12.0	25, 1. 1. 5 1. 6 15. 6	1.6 2.6	25.8 2.4 1.4 5.0 16.2	23 23 16 4.0 16.4
Contral Illinois Indiana Jowa Michigan Minnesota Missouri Oalo Viscondal	221.6 70.5 50.0 116.0 41.4 00.4	118.7 (3.4 01.7	98.6	91.6 71.7	1, 874, 7 970, 5 90, 8 75, 7 165, 7 70, 0 107, 3 191, 2	90.0 77.3 160.3 81.0 100.6 202.0	1, 103, 2 271, 3 90, 8 78, 4 193, 8 80, 9 100, 8 202, 4 68, 0	RIO	LUB 38 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1, 124. 6 27(. 0 100. 3 82. 0 204. 0 81. 0 102. 1 80. 4	300.7 82.0 101.2 81.8 117.3	0.5 7.6 0.0 0.0 10.8	11.0 36.\$ 11.6	27,8 11,0 7,4 15,5 8,4 10,7	0.0 10.5 10.5 18.5 18.5	14.5 14.5 5.7	5.0 14.2 5.6 8.8	4.1 2.7 3.1 4.2	5.4	55.7 5.3 5.3 5.4 5.3 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4 5.4	4 11.8 6.0 8.4	7,1 4,0 11,2 5,0 7,8 14,0	4.4 14.7 4.5 2.1
Nerthwest Colorato Colorato Colorato Colorato Colorato Colorato Nonana Nobraska	23.6 18.6 18.5	105,1 20,4 10,6 13,0 20,7	183,0 20,8 12,1 47,0 15,1 82,7	10.8	36.3 16.0 86.7 18.0	15.2 50.2 15.3	228, 5 38, 3 15, 0 57, 2 18, 2 39, 2	58. B 15. D		234, 2 40, 1 14, 0 17, 0 38, 4	220, 1 39, 0 13, 4 83, 4 15, 1	5.8 2.0 7.0 2.0	2.8	0.1	19.5 4.3 4.7 4.2 2.0	14.5 4.1 1.6 1.4 2.8	1,8	2.6	3.0	15.3 2.8 1.4 3.5 1.2 2.1	18.3 1.3 1.4 1.0	16.4 1.0 1.3 3.0 1.6 2.1	16.4 1.8 1.6 2.6 1.4 2.5
North Dukota	12.3	12.0 14.0 10.4 d.0	12.6 14.6 11.8 6.9	1± 0 7.6	17.6 18.0 8.3	18, 0	16.1 16.0 16.5 8.7	16.4 18.6 16.8 9.0	14.5 14.5 14.3 4.3	15. L 19. 4 10. 4 0. 0	18.0 19.4 10.4 8.4	1, 1 1.8 1.1 1.3	3.0	1.5 2.3 1.0	1.2 1.3 1.0	1.2 1.6 2.6 1.0	1.0 1.4 1.0	.6 .7 .7	.0 .8	. 7	1.5	1.8	1.1 1.1 0
Far West California Nevada Oregon Washington	266. 8. 194. 3 3. 6 29. 9 39. 9	300, 5 218, 3; 3, 5 31, 4 46, 0	4. 5 85. 0	41.0	1 4.5	40.2	5.0 48.4	60.2	457, 5 336, 0 6, 3 50, 9 06, 7	442.6 207.0 0.3 43.3 44.6	489.4 842.9 0.0 61.0 07.0	44.1 1.1		. 0	43. . D 7. 2	4.8	,,,	25, 9 IB. 2 - 4 - 4 - 4. 0	31.1	41,7 31.3 .8 4.2 6.8	4.0	. 7. 5. D.	.7

Source; U. S. Department of Communes, Office of Burdiags Beonomics estimates based primarily on data from the U. S. Department of Booking, Education, and Wellists, Bureau of Ohl-Age and Survivors Insurance.

the basis of the relationship with income alone. This is largely a result of the extent to which this State caters to vacationists, particularly in January to which the business population estimates pertains. The number of service concerns, including hotels, motels and amusement places, is comparatively high in Florida. The largest negative deviations on the chart are found for Maryland and Delaware.

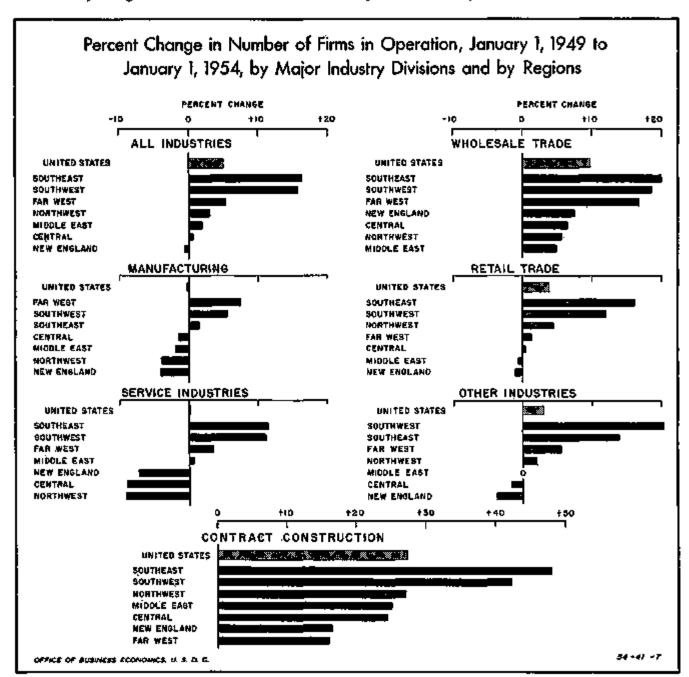
With very few exceptions, in the States which indicate a higher number of concerns than would be expected from a straight line average relationship to income, a higher than average proportion of the States' inhabitants reside in rural areas; conversely, in nearly all of the States falling below the line, a higher than average proportion of the population was classified as urban in the 1950 census. This strongly suggests that areas in which the human population is dispersed tend to be served by a larger number of smaller concerns.

Regional changes

The impact of World War II brought about a sharp decline in number of operating concerns and the total reached its lowest point about the beginning of 1944. Since then a net increase of about 1% million firms has occurred. Growth was particularly rapid during the early postwar years; nearly one-third of the decade's total net increase occurred in 1946 with the first five years of this 10-year period accounting for 85 percent.

Under the mildly recessionary conditions of 1949 the net gain amounted to about 25,000 firms, while the annual increment during each of the years 1950 through 1952 was

roughly 55,000 firms. 1953 saw little change.
During the period 1944 through 1948, all regions shared in the 40 percent overall increase in number of operating The Far West led with a two-third gain-followed concerns. by the Southwest, Southeast and Northwest with relative



increases of 54, 48, and 43 percent, respectively. The number in each of the remaining regions—New England, the Middle East and Central States—increased by about

one-third during this period.

During the latter five year period from 1949 through 1963 the increase in total number of businesses dropped to 5 percent, and the variation among the regions has been much more pronounced. The Southeast and Southwest have reported substantial increases—each up 16 percent. The Far West, where the rise was about average, was third in rate of growth among the regions during this period, while in New England and the Central States the regional totals remained relatively unchanged.

Except for the slight decline in New England in 1951, at least some operating firms were added in each region during each of the three years 1950-52. In 1949 and again in 1953, however, some of the regions underwent a net loss in number of operating concerns. New England and the Middle East declined slightly in both years, the Far West in 1949 and the Northwest and Central States moved down in 1953.

Table 2.—Number of Transferred Businesses, 1945-50, by States and Regions

	Thousan	de)				
	1045	1046	1047	1848	1049	1959
Condinental United States	∮73,1	Ç98,9	671.9	601.8	434.8	419.4
New England, Connecticut, Maine	6.1	#10 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	21.7 5.0 2.7 12.0 1.0 2.3 1.3	22.5 5.1 2.4 10.7 1.8 1.8	21.8 21.0 21.0 11.0	21.0 4.7 2.0 20.4 1.6 1.8
Middle East. Delawate. Delawate. District of Columbia. Haryland. New Jersey. New York. Pennsylvanh. West Virginia.	87.3 2.5 4.3 18.0 46.0 17.4	137, 7 1, 0 8, 1 6, 5 10, 0 64, 5 25, 2	110,7 2,0 5,3 10,4 55,8 21,5	100.1 2.2 4.0 60.7 22.5	88.0 2.1 4.5 13.7 44.7 19.4	88.2 2.5 4.5 11.0 42.9 17.8 3.8
Senthcost Alabarat Alabarat Arkarjass Florida Georgia Kentucky	72.7 6.6 0.3 12.9 7.6 6.8	91,0 7.4 7.5 16.0 8.4 8.1	266488 266488	74.6 0.1 14.0 7.6	65.9 5.6 12.6 12.6 6.4	52,7 5.9 11.8 6.2 6.6
Louisiana Mississippi North Carolina South Carolina Tenoresco Virginia	B.■	0.7 4.6 7.4 11.1 9.8	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.7 5.7	014663 47.478	4.3 8.5 8.6 7.1	4.0 3.1 5.4 2.6 6.6 7.0
Senthwest Arizons	49.7 3.1 3.4 0.7 83.6	4.0 4.0 11.3 40.3	51.1 4.4 4.0 9.4 35.8	4.0 3.2 7.6 31.1	40, 4 3, 5 2, 5 6, 7 27, 4	38, 2 3, 3 2, 7 7, 3 25, 0
Central Illinois. Indino Indino Iova. Michigam Mishigam Missouri Missouri Oulo Whomain	181, 2 32, 0 12, 4 9, 1 23, 0 10, 1 24, 5 10, 5	184.5 68.4 18.7 14.0 28.1 18.5 19.8 31.0	160.4 74.7 14.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 13.5	142,8 35,2 10,3 10,3 31,7 10,8 13,9 24,6 13,9	129, 1 23, 4 10, 1 0, 6 16, 9 1. 0 12, 4 22, 5 10, 0	119. 3 27. 6 11. 3 9. 1 18. 1 9. 1 11. 7 21. 5
Narthwest Colorado Idaho Ross Ross Mostano Nebrasko North Dakata South Dakata Vinh Wyaming	11.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	46.0 8.7 11.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2	\$50 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$10 \$1	3624847 624847 62487 6247 6247 6247 6247 6247 6247 6247 624	38.7 6.32 7.20 4.0 2.0 3.8 1.4	34.6672.641.684 27.241.684 2.484
For West	73,7 \$3.0 1,2 8.9 11.4	96.6 70.5 1,0 9.5 15.0	01.4 09.8 1.6 0.7 18.4	76.8 56.0 1.3 6.6 11.0	47.9 40.6 1.2 7.6	64.4 44.8 1.2 0.4 0.0

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Ducloces Economics estimates based primarily on data from the U. S. Department of Health, Equation and Welfare, Bureau of Gld-Ago and Survivers Insurance.

Over the past decade the proportions of all firms found in the Far West, the Southeast and the Southwest each increased by about 2 percentage points, while both the Middle East and Central States fell off by about the same proportion. The Northwest now has about the same relative share of all concerns as in 1944 while New England's share is about one-half percentage point lower.

Regional change within industries

From January 1, 1949, to the beginning of 1954, the total number of construction firms increased by one-fourth; whole-salers were up 10 percent and retail firms 4 percent, while the number of manufacturers and service businesses remained relatively unchanged. The all-industry pattern is generally reflected in the major industry divisions when regions are arranged from high to low with respect to relative changes in number of operating firms during this period, although some shifts do occur. The Southeast and Southwest lead in all divisions except manufacturing where the Far West gained more than any other region. In contract construction, on the other hand, the Far West gained relatively the least.

New England made its best showing within wholesale trade with a gain only slightly below that experienced in the country as a whole. Construction firms increased less than average in New England, and the substantial increase in business in other major industries during the past 5 years has been handled by a reduced number of concerns.

Comparison with prewar

Since 1944 is the earliest year for which State estimates on the total number of firms are available, no comparisons can be made between current regional and industrial patterns and those of the business population before World War II. However, for four major industry divisions—manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and the service

Table 3.—Number of New, Discontinued and Transferred Businesses by Regions, 1944 and 1961–53

			[The	rusands)				
Your	United States	New England	Middle East	South- onsi	South-	Cantral	North-	For West
				New b	usi nesa	•		
1944 1961 1952 1953	331 308 364 340	16 20 20 19	67 83 82 79	49 72 71 67	38 35 35 33	52 86 83 76	20 21 22 20	50 46 50 47
			Disco	ntinue	d bustn	esses		
1944 1951 1952 1953	175 309 306 334	9 21 19 21	48 77 71 80	26 51 48 52	15 24 25 28	47 80 78 89	10 18 21 24	25 37 45 40
			Tran	eferred	busine	6 66 6		
1944 1951 1952 1953	359 378 875 357	17 18 18 17	72 72 72 71	56 59 59 58	34 36 35 33	103 111 107 97	28 28 27 26	54 55 56 54

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics estimates based primarily on data from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Wellare, Burson of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

industries—information is available on the number of establishments or outlets enumerated by the Bureau of the Census in 1939. The same source provides information for manufacturing in 1947 and trade and services in 1948. Despite differences in industry definitions and scope between the two sets of data as well as between censuses, the broad outlines of the regional changes which have occurred in the business population over this period may be indicated by the changes which have occurred in the number of census establishments.

The regional distribution of Census establishments in trade and services is in quite close agreement with the regional distribution of the entire business population. In both periods the two largest regions—the Middle East and Central States—together accounted for somewhat more than half of the establishments. With respect to relative changes, Census information shows that the fastest growing regions from 1939 to 1947 (for manufacturing) and to 1948 (for trade and services) was the Southeast where the number of establishments in these industries increased 17 percent.

The Far West was second with an increase of 11 percent. Two regions increased more moderately: the Southwest by 7 percent and the Middle East by 3 percent. New England remained practically unchanged, while the number of establishments in the Central States and the Northwest declined by 2 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The order of the regions by relative changes in the number of establishments followed the overall pattern closely in each of the industry divisions for which information is available except in wholesale trade where the largest gains were made in the Middle East and New England.

The regional trends in recent years are similar to those from 1939 to 1947-48. It will be noted that, in general, the relatively fastest growing regions in terms of business population are those with the fewest firms per capita, and the regions gaining the least have higher than average per capita firms. Apparently there is a tendency for each of the regions to approach the national average in this respect.

Industry distribution

Within broad industry groups the number of firms within each State is also closely related to the State's population and income. Table 4 presents the 1951 percentage distributions of the total business concerns and of selected major industry divisions, and, for comparative purposes, distributions of the population, income payments and land area. Even a casual inspection of this table brings out the close correlation between firms, income and population.

The coefficients of correlation at the bottom of the table show that for each of these industry divisions the correlation between number of firms and income is slightly closer than the correlation between number of firms and population. Both relationships are slightly closer for retail trade than for the total—a not surprising result in view of the necessity for direct association between consumers and the firms operating in this field.

Industry variations in these coefficients serve to indicate industry differences in degree of geographical concentration. Although excellent relationships are found for each of the broad industry divisions shown in table 4, it will be noted that the lowest coefficients of correlation are found for manufacturing. The range is quite narrow, however, since the industry groupings are too broad to clearly reveal geographical areas of industrial specialization.

The industry detail provided by table 7, though still fairly broad, is somewhat more satisfactory in this respect. For example, the financial centers in New York City and

Chicago raise the proportion of firms found in the finance, insurance and real estate groups to 23 percent for New York and 12 percent for Illinois—substantially higher than the proportion of income and people found in these States. However, this industry also includes a large number of small firms which solicit insurance and sell real estate and are in fairly close relationship with income as well as with the

Table 4.—Percent Distribution of Number of Firms in Operation within Selected Major Industry Divisions by States and Regions, Jan 1, 1951

Jan 2, 2,01										_
			Flems	in Ope	meter .			#	PO	
	All fodustries	Contract con- struction	Manufacturing	Wholeske trade	Betail trado	Service indus- tries	All of her fodus- tries	Herrisco peptifetion	Tetal Inceme meats?	[end pred
Continental United States	100.00	100. 00	(84. 86	200.00	100, 00	100.00	100,00	140, 80	104.00	100,00
New England Connections	1.23 .51	8. N 2, 29 , 44 3, 62 , 52 , 50 , 20	6.38 1,47 1.11 2.93 .55 .88	3.48 222 .50	6,71 1,51 ,73 8,15 ,45 ,56	6, 28 1, 47 57 2, 60 38 49	5,71 1,12 2,97 2,97 30 20	8, 18 1, 33 3, 12 8, 36 8, 25	61. 12. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13. 13	2,12 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04 1,04
Middle Epst Delaware	25.31 .23	24.50 .20	32.33 .18	30.37 .10	23.89 .24	54. 54 . 28	31.48 ,25	23.53 .21	27. 55 . 20	4.59 ,07
Delivace District of Co- inmbin Maryland New Jersey New York Pontsylvabin West Virginia	.65 1.80 3.72 13.21 6.24 .90	. 47 1, 55 4, 80 11, 78 0, 80 . 68	,20 1,00 4,38 19,46 6,29	.46 J.23 2.58 18.53 0.10	1.83 3.83 10.80 6.20 1.01	.80 1.25 3.36 32.72 5.75 .87	. 88 17. 25 17. 28 1. 38	.65 67 67 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 68	1,70 1,83 12,65 7,33	. 88 . 26 L. 64 L. 81 . 81
Sentheest	2 18	13.24 .81 .60 2.60 1.19 1.17	16.35 1.40 1.49 1.49 1.57	1. 11 . 81 1. 92 1. 03 1. 15	38,57 1,36 1,52 2,10 1,70 1,48	16,60 1,82 .92 2,78 1,70 1,81	12,55 1.03 .04 1.80 1.15 1.41	21,08 2,02 1,25 1,88 2,28 1,02	14. 15 1. 29 1. 29 1. 29 1. 26 1. 25	17, 18 1, 72 1, 77 1, 82 1, 97 1, 36
Louisjans, Mitsissippi, North Corolina, South Carolina, Tenusseo, Virginis	1, 33 1, 33 1, 52	1. 12 .43 1. 44 .66 1. 23 1. 81	1, 10 1, 03 2, 24 1, 41 1, 41 1, 41	1.37 .79 2.70 .78 1.48 1.33	1.40 .00 1.09 1.07 1.08 1.83	1,31, .61 2,05 .94 1,66 1,88	1, 21 1, 25 1, 25 1, 16 1, 18 1, 71	1,80 1,43 2,00 1,41 2,17 2,22	1.30 1.77 1.77 1.65	1.62 1.80 1.85 1.03 1.41 1.34
Seathwest Arigons New Mexico Oktoberes Tesas	、松 上部 五部	4, 17 .00 .46 1, 28 5, 81	4,35 .26 .21 .73 3,16	7,34 -40 -32 1,84 5,25	7,73 .00 .44 1,41 5,30	9. 01 -63 -32 1.66 6.90	7.26 .35 .35 L64 4.68	7, 63 .50 .40 1,47 5,19	4,50 45 37 1,11 4,57	3, 82 4, 06 2, 38 3, 80
Central Illinois. Indiane Iowa. Michigan Minesoin Missouri Obio Wistonsio.	27.83 4.04 2.48 1.04 2.07 2.74 5.66 2.48	27, 25 6, 86 2, 42 1, 67 4, 68 2, 19 6, 45 7, 65	14,85 0,30 2,03 1,15 4,01 1,67 2,21 4,00 2,03	25, 08 7, 01 2, 04 1, 02 3, 54 2, 15 2, 00 4, 47 1, 95	28, 02 0, 21 2, 81 2, 24 4, 40 2, 10 2, 83 5, 83 2, 04	25, 24 6. 04 2. 20 1. 60 3. 80 1. 70 2. 72 4. 95 2. 10	28,40 1.40 2.18 1.97 2.97 2.86 2.66 2.16	### 14 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	\$5000000000000000000000000000000000000	#.12 1.88 1.88 2.88 2.33 1.84
North west Colorado Idaho Rossas Monitoro Nobraska North Dakota South Dakota Wyothing	44 - 44 - 44 - 44 - 44	6, 70 1, 14 1, 42 1, 29 1, 41 1, 26 1, 20 1, 40 1, 53 1, 24	1,91 (8) (7) (7) (7) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	5,95 1,00 1,37 1,36 1,37 1,08 1,64 1,64 1,64 1,64 1,64 1,64 1,64 1,64	288 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,52 1,10 1,37 1,38 1,40 1,40 1,40 1,40 1,40 1,40 1,40 1,40	1.03 .35 1.63 .44 .82 .31 .42 .38	\$ 1	30	27,40 3,40 3,170 4,575 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 3,577 4
Par West. California. Novoda. Oragon. Washington	1.61 1.83 1.64 1.64	13.67 9.84 17 1.20 1.77	11.70 7.08 .00 1.08 1.72	10,50 7.77 .11 1.04 1.58	10, 47 7, 64 , 14 1, 16 1, 61	1, 60 1, 10 1, 00 1, 00	9,38 6,62 ,12 1,17 1,47	9.86 7.11 1.01 1.58	11,62 8.65 .14 1.07 1.76	14,44 5.97 3.09 5.94 2.95
Coefficients of cor- colation: Firms related to income pay- ments. Firms related to human popu- lation.	. 00 1	. 07 3	. 944	.061	. 942 . 936	. 960 . 900	. 860 . 938		·······	••••

Income payments figures were adjusted to a resident basis as noted in locatals 2 to table 5 of "State Income Payments in 1963," Survey of Country Business, August 1984, p. 16, 2. Less than 1905 percent.

Source: All data-except human population and hand area, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Remomics; human population and land area, Bureau of the Census,

population, as indicated by the coefficient of correlation shown at the bottom of the column.

The State distribution of mining and quarrying firms naturally does not correlate closely with the State distribution of income and of population. Although at least some quarrying firms are found in every State, the distribution of firms producing crude petroleum or mining coal or metal ores has to conform to the geographical distribution of the natural resources involved.

The concentration of apparel manufacturers in New York is also apparent from table 7. Concentrations of lumber and lumber products firms are marked in the Southeast but also occur in New England and the Far West, particularly in Oregon and Washington. The State distribution of firms in the other broad manufacturing categories as well as in the transportation group, in personal services and the various lines of retail trade, on the other hand, tends to follow the overall patterns.

Business turnover by States

For the period 1945-50, the State and regional distributions of new and discontinued businesses are shown in table 1 and of transferred businesses in table 2; the regional distributions of business turnover for the years 1944 and 1951-53 appear in table 3.

Discontinued businesses refer to all closures regardless of reason, while new businesses include all newly established firms. While all business failures are included in discontinued businesses, it should be noted that comparatively few of these are bankruptcies and that only about half go out of business in order to prevent or minimize a loss.

The purchase and sale of an existing firm is regarded as a business transfer, and is excluded from both the new and discontinued business series. Transfers also include business reorganizations and changes from one type of organization to

Table 5.—Number of Firms in Operation Jun. 1, by Major Industry Divisions, and by States and Regions, 1945-51 1

							(Thousa	nds)														
			Contra	el consu	wellen			Masufactoring								Wholesale trade						
	1046	1946	1947	1941	1940	1950	1661	1915	1948	1947	1948	L049	1050	1951	1845	1940	1947	1018	1940	1950	1061	
Centinental United States	150.1	199, 0	268,1	310,3	335.5	352, 6	377.3	253, 2	264.9	302. 6	315.4	322, F	D17.4	D22. 0	386.0	298.9	242. 7	254.8	28A. 1	260,3	268,4	
New England. Councelleut. Maine Megachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Jeland. Vermont.	14.3 14.7 1.8 7.8 1.1 6	17. 1 4. 0 1. 4 7. 9 1. 4	23.5 6.3 11.0 1.8 1.8	25.0 7.2 2.2 11.8 1.8 2.0 1.0	28.6 7.9 2.1 13.1 1.0 2.0	20,5 E. 1 12,9 1.9 2.5 1.1	36,4 8,6 2,4 13.7 2,0 2,0 1,1	21,6 2,8 2,0 10,5 1,4 2,0 1,1	22.5 4.1 2.0 10.6 1.4 2.4	級 6 47 124 12.6 2.1	35,3 4.0 3.5 12.4 1.7 2.7 1.2	27.0 6.0 3.5 12.7 1.8 2.8 1.2	26.4 8.0 3.4 12.3 1.7 2.8 1.2	25,8 6.1 3.6 12.3 1.8 2.6 1.2	12.0 L9 7.2 .4 L0	12.8 2.1 1.1 7.7 1.1 +3	14.8 2.6 1.3 0.0 .5 1.2	16,3 2.7 1.2 9.1 .0 1.3	15.4 2.7 1.2 9.2 1.3	16.5 2.3 0.0 1.4	15.4 2.1 1. 0.	
Middle Bart. Delaware. District of Columbia. Maryland. New Irresy. New York. Pennsylvania. West Virginia.	44, E 1.10 1.10 1.10 1.11 1.11	63, 3 1, 2 10, 2 13, 8 13, 8 1, 8	69.8 1.6 1.1 121.2 18.0 18.0	78,0 1.8 1.9 14.6 30.0 21.7 2.2	M.9 1.7 6.4 16.2 34.1 2.4	87.4 1.1 1.7 5.5 17.0 34.5 24.5	92.4 1.1 1.8 18.4 30.7 20.0 2.6	80,5 7,5 20 10,0 58,0 10,2 1,0	89.9 .6 2.9 11.0 66.6 16.6 2.1	IOL 8 - 70 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	104,4 .6 .6 3.3 13.3 64.5 19.7 2.4	104. 0 .0 .0 .3, 0 13, 0 64, 8 20, 5 2, 8	13.8 13.8 20.1 2.4	104.4 .0 .7 3.6 14.1 62.8 20.3 2.4	6.3 7.0 8.8 29.5 11.8 11.8	67.1 9.7 63.4 12.8 1.3	78.2 1.1 3.0 6.6 40.7 14.7 1.5	#6.7 1.2 3.1 7.9 \$1.9 10.1	54.5 1,2 3,2 7,4 50,7 15.3 1.7	80.8 1.2 7.5 10.9 10.9	81.1 8.1 7.1 80.1 16, 1	
Senthesni. Alabaria. Arkarises. Florida. Georgia. (Centhoky.	16,9 1,1 7,7 2,8 1,6	22.6 1.5 1.1 4.0 2.1	31.1 2.1 1.6 4.0 2.7	18,0 23 1.8 7.5 8.5 8.4	2.6 2.6 3.1 3.1 3.1	45.6 5.0 6.0 6.0 4.0	50.0 3.1 0.5 4.4	35.8 2.0 3.4 4.0 2.3	37.6 32.5 3.0 4	41.2 4.4 2.4 6.7	46.2 4.4 2.8 4.2 6.8 2.8	4.7 4.4 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	47.4 4.4 2.7 6.1 0.3	45.2 4.6 2.5 5.6 3.0	22.2 1.0 1.2 2.0 2.0 2.0	26.8 2.2 1.5 3.1 3.1 2.3	32.0 2.7 1.4 4.8 2.8	34.1 2.7 2.7 4.7 4.7	35.6 2.0 2.1 4.8 4.1 3.0	#30 264 40 40	31.1 3.0 2.1 6.1	
i zu kinne. Misskelppi. North Carolina. Bouth Carolina. Tannessco. Virginia.	1.4 1.9 1.9 1.7 2.7	teresta.	2.7 1.3 3.0 1.5 2.0 4.0	3.4 1.6 4.4 1.0 3.6 5.5	3.1.7.3.1.5.	5.00 5.33 4.4 6.4	4.2 2.8 4.7 4.8	*******	2267240 2440	3.1 0.8 2.3 4.6	3.0 3.0 3.0 4.7	33000 337245	3.0 7.1 2.5 6.0	3.6 3.4 3.1 4.2	211 213 213 24 24	2.6 1.3 1.6 2.6 2.0	3.0 1.7 4.1 1.7 3.3 8.0	1.8 1.8 1.8 2.6	3.6 1.0 1.0 3.4	3.0 2.0 4.0 3.9 3.4	3.1 4.1 2.1 4.0 3.0	
Septhwest Arizona New Mexico Okializate Texas	1.8 7.8	14.5 1.2 2.3 2.3	19.9 1.8 1.1 3.1 13.0	23.7 2.4 1.8 3.6 16.5	24. 1.4 3.8 (7.8	27. 6 2. 3 1. 0 4. 3 10. 4	30,8 2,3 1,8 4,8 21,9	9,8 .5 .4 1.8 7.1	10, 6 .6 .6 1.8 7.7	12,6 .7 .0 2.1 8.2	13.3 .8 .0 2.2 0.7	18,7 .8 .8 2.4 0.0	10.7 .6 2.3 10.0	14.8 .5 .7 2.3 10.2	140 .0 .5 22 8.5	14.) 2.8 10.0	16.5 .9 .7 8.2 11.7	17.8 1.1 .7 3.4 13.0	18,4 1.1 3.5 13.1	13.4 1.1 .5 3.5 13.4	3.0 14.0	
Gentra). Illinois	47.9 12.2 4.0 7.2 4.0 7.2 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	57.7 11.6 5.0 5.1 8.1 11.6 11.6	73.4 10.3 0.4 4.8 11.0 5.4 0.6 14.3	85,2 18,8 7,6 5,8 13,0 7,2 14,7 8,7	82.6 20.3 6.3 14.6 7.2 7.8 18.4	21.0 21.0 21.7 21.7 2.7 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.5	103.0 29.1 0,1 7.1 17.1 8.0 9.0 10.0	08.7 17.2 8.8 10.5 8.0 12.0	68.6 17.6 8.2 10.0 6.3 12.3 7.5	16.3 19.1 0.4 12.5 0.8 14.3 14.3	78,7 20,6 3,6 12,7 5,0 14,2 14,2	80.8 21.0 3.0 12.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	70,8 20,6 0,4 8,7 12,0 5,0 7,0 14,6	60, 2 20, 6 0, 8 3, 7 13, 0 0, 0 7, 1 14, 6	51.6 14.0 6.5 6.1 1.7 4.0	56.1 10.0 4,3 4,1 7.3 4.4 0.4 0.4	63.2 17.2 4.6 4.7 8.3 5.1 7.2 11.0	## (B. 0 8 B. 4 T. 1 L. 5	67. 8 18. 2 4, 8 8, 1 8, 6 7, 8 8, 8	68.6 18.0 6.3 6.7 7.6 11.8	80.2 18.5 5.5 5.6 7.6 6.5	
Northwest. Colorado. Tdajto. Kansos. Kansos. Nobraska.	7, 4 1.5 1.7 .0 1.4	1.7 1.9 1.7 1.7	13.6 2.7 1.1 2.1 2.4	10, d 3, 2 1, 3 3, 0 1, 3 2, 0	17.6 2.3 1.3 4.0 1.4 3.0	19 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.4	31.4 4.3 1,0 4,9 1.5 2.0	7,8 3,8 3,0 3,0 3,0	8.3 1.6 20 1.4	0.4 1.9 2.2 1.6	10.1 9.1 .0 2.4 .0 1.0	10.2 2.1 3.4 1.0	10.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 1.6	10.4 2.5 2.4 1.5	1.7 3.8 1.7	15.2 1.0 3.0 2.4	13.9 2.3 3.4 3.6	14.7 2.6 3.5 1.0 2.7	15.1 2.0 3.6 1.0 2.8	16.4 2.6 1.0 3.4 1.0 2.6	2.7 1.0 3.0 2.0	
North Dakota	4 67 -93			1.3 1.8 1.7	1.4 1.6	1.6 1.8 .0	1.1 2.0	,4 ,0 .0	.4 .8 .7	.4 .6 .8	.4	47.09	.4 .7 .0	17.00	1.4 Li	1.8 1.1 :7 :3	1.5 1.2 .0	1.5 1.3 .9	1.5 1.8 1.0	1.6 1.4 1.1	1.0 1.4 1.1	
Por West	18.6 18.8 1.7 2.6	25, 1 18, 4 2, 5 3, 0	37, 1 27, 4 . 5 8, 7 6, 6	22.0 4.1 5.0	47.1 4.0 4.0 4.0	47.6 36.0 .7 4.6 0.3	49,3 37,1 4,0 5,7	25,0 17.9 1.0 1.0 1.0	26,6 18,4 18,4 4,8 4,3	52.6 22.1 5.1 5.2	36,4 24.5 6.9 6.8	37.0 26.3 .9 0.0 6.6	18, E 24, 8 , 2 5, 0 5, 0	37.8 25.8 .2 6.3 5.6	12.4 12.4 1.6 2.4	14.0 14.0 1.8 1.8	24.1 18.1 2.2 2.2 3.5	26,6 19.5 2.6 2.6	37.0 20.1 37.7 27.0	27.3 20.2 .8 2.7 4.1	24. 2 24. 1 3. 3 4. 3	

^{1.} The State and regional distributions of new, discontinued and transferred businesses by major industry divisions are not shown in this article but may be obtained upon request.

Includes relating and quarrying; transportation, communication and other public utilities; and flames, insurance and real estate.

another such as a change from a partnership to a sole

proprietorship.

The total number of business births increased sharply in 1945 and again in 1946—when more than 600,000 new businesses were formed—and declined almost as rapidly during the next two years. In 1949 the number of new businesses dropped to 330,000, about the same as in 1944 and slightly below the number formed last year. New businesses numbered nearly 365,000 in both 1951 and 1952.

Except for the years 1949-51 when a few differences emerge, the year-to-year movements in number of new businesses were relatively similar in each of the regions. Furthermore, there is a marked tendency for each of the States to follow the same pattern of movement in number of new businesses, even though the percentage changes may be

quite different.

Discontinued businesses numbered 175,000 in 1944 and again in 1945, and increased in each of the next three years

to about 280,000 in 1948. From 1948 through 1952 the annual number of discontinued businesses fluctuated within the comparatively narrow range between 280,000 and 810,000. Last year the number of business discontinuances increased nearly 10 percent over 1952.

In general the regions and the States follow the national year-to-year movements in number of discontinued businesses. The degree of correspondence, however, is somewhat less than in the case of new businesses.

The number of transferred businesses last year was about the same as in 1944. As in the case of business births, transfers reached a peak in 1946, after which the number of transfers declined each year.

The conformity of the year-to-year changes in number of transferred businesses within the States and regions to the movements of the national total is even more striking than the correspondence found for new and discontinued businesses.

Table 5.—Number of Firms in Operation Jun. 1, by Major Industry Divisions, and by States and Regions, 1945-51 \—Continued [Thousands]

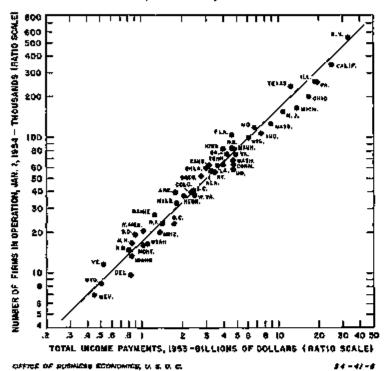
				Rojaji te	mde .			Strvies industries							All other Industries?						
	ITH	1040	IPAT	1948	1940	1950	181	1948	1040	1947	1918	1040	1960	LÚŠI	1146	1918	1047	IIMB	1019	1050	1031
Continuated United States	1, 344, 2	L, 458. 4	1,627.0	1,780.0	1,762.7	1,842,8	t, A20, D	547.6	d13. 9	688.4	725.0	750. 9	? 36. 3	788.0	#2.3	488.4	£24.3	534.4	64E. 3	537, Z	8 44,7
New England Composticut Mislon Missachupelis Now Hampshire. Rhode Island Vermont.	21.3 10.2 47.6 6.0 8.4	10.7 48.7 0.8 0.8 4.1	194, 8 25, 0 21, 0 56, 0 7, 2 9, 4 4, 5	119.4 27.6 12.1 57.8 7.6 10.1 4.8	121. 1 29.0 12.4 47. 7 7. 7 10. 4 4. 9	27.8 12.8 57.7 8.0 10.8	122.2 27.6 18.2 57.4 8.3 10.2	37, 4 7, 9 3, 6 19, 1 9, 3 2, 8 1, 7	40, 1 0, 1 2, 0 19, 7 2, 0 3, 1 1, 8	48, 4 10, 8 4, 6 23, 4 2, 0 3, 4 1, 9	47.7 11.1 4.6 23.6 3.0 3.7	47, 8 10, 9 4, 4 23, 0 3, 0 3, 0 2, 0	46.5 10.0 4.2 22.0 2.8 3.7 2.0.	45,9 10.7 4.3 21.6 2.6 3.6 2.0	27,3 8,5 2,0 14,8 1,8 1,1	25, 1 5, 0 3, 0 16, 1 1, 0 1, 0 1, 2	31.4 81 81 168 21 20 1.3	31.3 0.3 2.3 10.4 2.0 2.0	33.7 0.3 3.4 10.0 2.0 2.1 1.3	31.1 4.8 4.2 14.2 2.0 2.1	11.0 0.1 14.2 2.0 2.1
Mildie Basi Delawire District of Columbia District of Columbia Nav Jersey New York Pounsylvinia West Virginia	3.4 7.0 17.8 61.0 1\$2.9 85.0	251, 0 1, 6 7, 2 19, 0 56, 1 164, 0 01, 2 13, 4	362, 6 3, 6 8, 0 20, 0 61, 3 181, 8 101, 7 16, 2	417. 0 4.2 8.2 22. 4 06. 4 190. 4 17. 1	432.1 4.2 8.4 23.4 47.1 190.2 112.0 17.7	412, 3 4, 3 8, 1 23, 7 60, 7 107, 4 113, 7 16, 2	433. 4 4. 3 8. 1 24. 3 40. 1 107. 7 114. 6 18. 4	141.0 1.2 6.6 7.4 18.4 71.8 22.4 6.0	163.2 1,2 8,0 8.0 20.0 75.0 85.1	67.7 1.4 6.0 92.6 83.6 6.0	179. d 1.5 6.0 0.3 24.0 60.4 43.0 6,5	183.8 1.5 0.1 0.3 24.3 61.5 14.0	183. 2 1. 5 5. 8 0. 1 24. 0 192. 4 47. 3 6. 6	182.0 1.5 5.0 9.2 24.6 92.2 42.2 0.3	165.0 1.4 4.1 5.6 18.0 00.2 30.3	162.8 1.5 4.2 6.9 18.0 04.3 31.1	1.6 4.4 6.6 19.7 97.0 32.3	170, 6 1.6 4.4 6.6 19.0 94, 4 23, 4 7.8	173,0 1.5 4.5 0.8 20.0 07.5 34.0	170, 5 1. d 4. 6 30, 1 34, 3 7, 0	17L6 1.4 1.8 20.4 96.4 7.6
Southeast, Alabami. Arkmass Plorids, Georgio. Kentucky	17.7 13.8 23.4 22.0	219,3 18,7 14,7 20,4 23,0 19,3	259. 6 21. 7 16. 8 30. 6 27. 1 21. 7	271,6 22.5 17.8 28.0 28.0 23.8	282.5 23.3 17.8 35.7 29.0 26.1	290, 2 24, 2 15, 5 37, 1 30, 2 25, 6	361,7 54.8 18.7 39.9 30.9 27.0		84.0 7.0 8.7 13.6 10.3 7.0	106,6 9,2 6,4 15,5 11,8 8,9	114.4 0.5 0.8 17.4 12.3 0.4	117.6 9.6 0.7 18.8 12.6 0.7	119.4 9.6 6.6 19.2 12.8 9.4	121.6 0.6 0.7 90.0 12.0 0.0	51.1 4.3 2.8 6.5 4.8 6.0	51.2 4.7 2.0 7.4 6.2 0.2	50,5 5.3 3.3 8.1 5.8 7.0	63,6 5.3 3.3 8.8 5.0 7.0	64.9 8.8 3.4 9.1 5.9 7.7	66,1 3,6 2,4 9,6 0,1 7,6	68,3 £.0 2.5 90,1 0.3 7.7
Louisland Missippi North Carolina South Carolina Thriboges Vigini	12.8 28.6 18.8 22.7	18. 0 13. 6 23. 0 14. 3 23. 0 22. 0	21. 2 14. 9 28. 1 14. 3 21. 4 25. 8	24, 1 10, 2 20, 7 17, 8 28, 1 28, 1	24, 6 16, 6 31, 6 18, 0 29, 1 30, 8	25. 7 17. 2 39. 5 18. 9 20. 3	26. 5 17. 0 24. 0 19. 4 30, 7 33, 4	0.7 4.4 11.1 5.1 9.4 10.1	7.1 4.7 11.4 5.4 9.8 10.2	8.3 5.2 13.3 5.8 10.7 11,1	9.3 8.6 11.3 6.4 11.4 12.0	0.6 0.7 14.6 0.6 11.5 12.9	9,6 4,9 14,9 0,7 11.7 12.8	9,6 5,0 15,6 0.9 11.5 13.2	4,4 21 61 25 66 7.1	4.9 2.5 2.5 2.5 7.5	8.5 0.2 2.5 2.0 7.0	80 28 30 30 85	50 25 31 32 01	626 626 636 838	6.78 6.78 4.74 4.8
Seathwest,	99,5 5.5 5.1 18.6 70.0	186, 3 6, 1 5, 8 20, 8 76, 5	120.7 7.3 4.4 23.0 83.0	129.5 8.4 7.1 24.2 80.8	132.9 8.8 7.6 24.7 92.0	137, L 9, 0 7, 6 25, 1 95, 2	240, 4 9, 1 9, 1 24, 0 97, 6	40.4 3.0 2.5 8.0 31.0	53.4 3.4 2.9 9.7 37.3	41.2	61.4 4.8 3.7 11.2 63.8	83.6 4.7 3.8 11.2 43.0	65.2 4.7 11.3 45.4	08.0 4.6 3.8 11.4 46.2	30.4 1.3 1.4 6.8 20.8	33.2 1.5 1.4 7.6 22.8	35.1 1.7 1.6 7.7 24.0	36,4 1.9 1.7 7.8 26.0	17, 1 1.8 1.8 8.0 25. 5	28, 1 1.0 1.8 8.0 20.4	34, 6 1.0 1.0 2.1 27.3
Cantral Illinois Indians Indians Iowa At letigan At letigan At lasper Onlo Wisconsin	05, 1 40, 2 30, 3 50, 8 31, 0 42, 6 74, 1	437. 6 401. 4 42. 5 56. 1 32. 6 44. 0 78. 8 40. 9	477, 2 107, 2 40, 3 30, 2 72, 0 35, 8 40, 0 87, 2 41, 0	\$02,5 113.7 40,0 38.4 70.0 37.10 49.5 \$1.5	515, 7 115, 3 60, 4 80, 2 78, 2 88, 5 60, 6 96, 7 47, 6	616.5 114.3 40.3 70.0 29.0 51.2 90.1 48.0	#21, 0 172, 1 51, 1 40, 7 80, 0 70, 4 51, 0 17, 0 49, 1	151.7 38.9 13.0 9.0 21.0 10.7 17.7 27.2 12.4	0.0, 5 40.6 15.0 10.7 20.8 11.6 18.4 20.0 13.8	184, 1 43, 0 10, 3 12, 1 27, 0 13, 2 10, 8 31, 0 15, 1	180, 1 45, 8 17, 2 12, 4 28, 3 13, 7 20, 2 35, 5 16, 0	191.6 45.6 17.3 12.4 29.4 13.4 20.2 30.9	108, 5 45, 1 17, 0 12, 0 20, 1 12, 8 20, 0 30, 8 15, 0	185, 0 44, 3 10, 8 21, 5 28, 5 12, 4 10, 0 86, 2 16, 4	135,8 51.5 10.5 13.0 15.3 20.5 10.2	14.8 9.4	150, 4 62, 9 11, 7 10, 5 15, 3 9, 9 15, 5 23, 1 11, 5	11,7 10,6 10,0 10,1 10,0 20,6 11,5	163,8 53,2 31,6 10,7 10,0 10,2 10,0 24,3 11,7	161.9 61.9 11.8 10.7 15.8 10.1 15.8 21.1 11.7	252.7 51.9 11.9 10.7 16.2 16.1 21.7
Northwest Ccforado Idallo Kensas Montana Nebrasgo	21.8 £.0	58.3 13.1 6.9 22.8 7.5 16.6	94.6 14.7 4.8 20.0 8.3 18.3	105,3 15,5 7.1 27.4 8.0 10.1	107.1 16.0 7.4 27.7 0.0 10.3	119.0 10.2 7.4 28.0 9.1	131.5 10.5 7.0 20.2 11.1 10.7	12.0 5.8 2.2 7.8 2.7 5.3	35,2 6,3 2,6 0,0 0,0 5,8	#4.3 7.3 10.1 10.1 0.5	42,3 7,8 20 10.6 3.1 0.8	43.0 7.0 10.3 10.5 0.7	11.2 9.1 2.6 10.2 3.2 6.6	40,5 8.0 2.7 10.1 3.1 0.5	1.0 1.6 1.5 7.0 2.4 4.4	27.0 4.8 1.6 7.6 2.4 1.7	29,3 3.1 1.8 7.9 3.5 5,1	20.0 5.3 1.8 8.2 5.1	30.0 5.0 1.0 8.3 2.5 6.0	29,9 5,8 5,8 5,8 6,8 6,0 6,0	39.4 5.5 1.0 2.4 5.0
North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wywning	5.1 7.3 4.7 2.8	7.6 0.3 3.2	7.1 6.3 2.0	7.7 0.0 0.8 3.8	80 92 9.7 3.9	& I 9,7 6,9 4,0	8.3 10.0 6.0 4.2	2.1 2.5 2.2 1.3	227 23 1.6	2.1 3.4 2.9 1.7	2.0 3.2 3.1 1.8	2.6 8.2 8.0 1.8	2.4 3.1 3.0 1.3	2.3 2.6 2.9 1.8	1.0 1.0 1.4 1.0	1.7 1.6 1.7	1.8 2.1 1.7 1.2	1.7 2.2 1.8 1.2	1.7 2.2 1.8 1.3	1,7 2,3 1,0 1.8	1.7 23 1.9 1.8
Par West. Calliornia Nevada, Orogon, Washington	15.6 1.7 13.0	148, 0 100, 0 2, 0 16, 6 23, 0	171,2 124,8 2,3 17,4 20,7	184,7 134,6 2,4 10,4 28,4	191,3 139, 6 2, 6 20, 7 29, 1	189, 9 137, 4 2, 0 20, 0 29, 4	204.6 137.6 21.0 21.2 20.3	4.1	75, 8 50, 4 1, 3 7, 2 10, 0	80, 3 64, 7 1, 4 8, 1 12, 0	01,7 68.1 1.6 8.8 12.4	92,7 70,1 1.6 8.0 12,2	DI.4 80.2 1.6 8.4 12.1	60.8 1.0 8.7 11.7	41,8 30.0 4.5 0.6	45.1 32.0 .0 4.7 7,3	49.2 36.3 7 3.4 7.6	64.8 36.7 41.0 7.6	50.7 36.0 4.2 7.0	49.6 38.0 6.1 7.9	51.1 30.1 0.4 8.0

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Dublices Economics estimates based primarily on data from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Hurcau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

Entrance and withdrawal rates

For many purposes of comparison, business turnover rates are more useful than the total number of new and discontinued businesses. The chart on page 14 compares the entrance and withdrawal rates within regions for the year 1953. The difference between the rates of "ins" and "outs" yields the rate of net change in number of operating concerns.

Number of Firms in Operation Related to Total Income Payments, By States



The rate of new firm formation differed very little from the rate of business discontinuance for the country as a whole, and this was also true of the Middle East. Although the entry rates were slightly in excess of the discontinuance rates in the Far West, Southwest and Southeast, and the reverse was true in the Northwest, New England and Central States, the variation in turnover rates among the regions was very small during that year.

Table 8 shows the annual number of new and discontinued businesses per 1,000 firms in operation, by States and regions

Table 6.—Number of Firms in Operation January 1 by Schooled Major Industry Divisions and by Regions, 1944 and 1952-54

1944												
* 0 * #	1952	1953	1954	1944	1952	1953	1964					
	Manufe	ecturing		-	Censtr	uction	_					
246	327	327	322	147	394	418	431					
21	27	27	26	14	81	32	33					
							108					
							68					
				1 2			36					
							115 23					
29	40	40	40	16	50	52	55					
	Retail	trade	·	w	holesa	33 35 107 112 22 23 50 52 olesale trode						
t, 28 L	1, 837	1, 853	1, 850	170	276	283	284					
0.E	191	191	190	1 17	14	1 14	17					
							85					
198		322	328	20			48					
90	144	148	149	10	20	21	22					
394	523	524		48			72					
77							16					
118	193	192	194	13	30	81	32					
	Ser	rices		0	ther in	ďustri	ėв					
536	735	789	729	449	\$81	223	558					
26	45	45	1 44	90	21	21	a1					
							178					
	124			47	'7 1		74					
44	68	69	71	27	42	44	45					
145	182	180	174	18∉	154	154	151					
80	40	39	38	24	81	81	31					
59	93	94	96	37	52	53	54					
_	246 21 86 96 7 23 4 95 819 198 90 394 77 118 536 44 145 80	246 327 21 27 86 105 83 50 9 14 66 81 7 10 28 40 Retail 1, 291 1, 837 95 121 319 433 198 311 90 144 394 523 77 113 118 193 Ser 536 735 36 45 187 184 96 124 96 182 90 40	246 327 327 21 27 27 86 105 105 33 50 49 9 14 15 66 81 81 7 10 10 23 40 40 Retail trade 1, 291 1, 837 1, 853 95 121 121 319 433 433 198 311 322 90 144 148 394 523 524 77 113 113 118 192 192 Services 536 735 789 36 45 45 187 184 185 95 124 68 69 145 182 180 30 40 39	21 27 27 26 86 105 105 104 93 50 49 48 9 14 15 15 66 81 81 80 7 10 10 10 10 23 40 40 40 Retail trade 1, 291 1, 837 1, 853 1, 850 95 121 121 120 319 433 433 429 198 311 322 328 90 144 148 149 394 523 524 518 77 113 113 113 112 118 192 192 194 Services 536 736 729 729 36 45 45 144 187 184 185 185 85 124 188 185 85 124 188 185 85 124 188 185 85 124 188 185 85 124 188 185 85 124 188 185 86 45 188 185 87 184 185 185 86 45 185 185 86 45 185 185 86 45 185 185 87 184 185 185 87 184 185 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 124 188 185 88 185 185 88 185 185 185	246 327 327 222 147 21 27 27 26 14 86 105 105 104 48 33 50 49 48 15 9 14 15 15 8 66 81 81 80 45 7 10 10 10 10 23 40 40 40 16 Retail trade	246 327 327 222 147 394 21 27 27 26 14 81 86 105 105 104 48 96 33 50 49 48 15 54 9 14 15 15 8 33 66 81 81 80 45 107 7 10 10 10 7 22 23 40 40 40 16 50 Retail trade	246 327 327 222 147 394 418 21 27 27 26 14 31 32 86 105 105 104 43 96 102 33 50 49 48 15 54 54 66 81 81 81 80 45 107 112 7 10 10 10 10 7 22 23 23 40 40 40 40 16 50 52 Retail trade					

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economies estimates based primarily on data from the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

for each of the years 1945-50. During the period of rapid growth in the business population following World War II there were marked regional and State differences in both entrance and discontinuance rates. It will also be noted that States and regions which had higher-than-average entrance rates in one year tended to have higher-than-average rates in every other year, and that higher-than-average entrance rates tend to be associated with higher-than-average discontinuance rates. This latter relationship follows from the fact that discontinuance rates are highest for new firms and decrease as the age of firms increases.

Foreign Investments and Income

(Continued from page 15)

of Canadian corporate stocks in the first half of 1954, exclusive of the purchases through Canadian incorporated investment trust funds noted above.

Portfolio capital movements since the war have been dominated largely by transactions in Canadian eccurities, and, to a lesser extent, by investments in bonds of the International Bank and a relatively small number of bank loans to European governments. However, mounting dollar and gold reserves and growing industrial strangth and savings in 1954, expecially in Western Europe, have had the effect of reducing controls on all kinds of foreign transactions, stabi-

lizing the market for outstanding dollar bonds, and restoring a number of European countries to their former position as important sources of capital funds. United States investors have responded in 1954 to the strengthened financial position abroad in part by purchasing large amounts of the stock of European enterprises recently listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Total private long-term portfolio investments at the end of 1953 were valued at \$5.9 billion, of which \$3.3 billion was in Canada and \$1.4 billion was in Western Europe. Dividends and interest received from these investments were